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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Paper No. 28

Application Number: 09/206,627
Filing Date: December 7, 1998
Appellant(s): Allen, Jr.

Howard L. Speight
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to Appellant's brief on appeal filed on January 11, 2002.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The Appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Invention

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Issues

The Appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

(7) Grouping of Claims

The Appellant's statement of the grouping of claims in the brief is correct.

(8) Claims Appealed

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) Prior Art of Record

The following is a listing of the prior art of record relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

5,777,580	JANKY ET AL.	7-1998
5,826,195	WESTERLAGE ET AL.	10-1998

(10) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 26-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Janky et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,777,580)**.

Consider **claim 26**, Janky et al. clearly show and disclose a vehicle location system (triggerable location-reporting apparatus) comprising:

a location determination system (LDS) receiver/processor 31 (location-signal generating device) configured to produce a location signal when enabled (abstract and figures 1, 2, 5, and 6);

an interrogation signal (IS) communications transmitter or responder means 27 (telemetry transmitter) coupled to the LDS receiver/processor 31 (location-signal generating device) configured to transmit the location signal when enabled (abstract, figures 1, 2, 5, and 6, and column 5 lines 42-53); and

a controller 25 (enable controller) configured to wake-up (enable) the LDS

receiver/processor 31 (location-signal generating device) and the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (telemetry transmitter) when it receives an interrogation (trigger) signal (IS) and, inherently, to put back to sleep (disable) the LDS receiver/processor 31 (location-signal generating device) and the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (telemetry transmitter) after the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (telemetry transmitter) transmits the location signal (abstract, figures 1, 2, 5, and 6, column 11 lines 26-40, column 12 lines 23-26, and claims 1-8).

Consider **claim 27**, and **as applied to claim 26 above**, Janky et al. further disclose that the LDS receiver/processor 31 (location-signal generating device) comprises a GPS processor (abstract and column 11 lines 15-19).

Consider **claim 28**, and **as applied to claim 27 above**, Janky et al. further show and disclose that the controller 25 (enable controller) is coupled to an IS communications receiver 21 (pager receiver) (abstract, figures 1, 2, 5, and 6, and column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 1) which produces an enable signal when it receives a page (column 8 lines 5-14).

Consider **claim 29**, and **as applied to claims 26 and 28 above**, Janky et al. further disclose that the GPS processor generates the location signal in response to the enable signal (column 11 lines 31-35).

Consider **claim 30**, and **as applied to claims 28 and 29 above**, Janky et al. further disclose that the GPS processor is in a "sleeper" mode (power is not applied) until the system receives a page (column 11 lines 35-40).

Consider **claim 31**, and **as applied to claim 26 above**, it is inherently taught by Janky et al. that power is also not applied to the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (telemetry transmitter) until the system receives a page since one of the motivations of Janky et al. when developing the system was to reduce power consumption by the system equipment (column 4 lines 46-62).

Consider **claims 32 and 33**, and **as applied to claim 26 above**, Janky et al. further disclose that the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (telemetry transmitter) comprises a cellular telemetry transmitter or a satellite telemetry transmitter (column 7 lines 2-5).

Claims 1-11, 14, 16-22, 24, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Janky et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,777,580)** in view of **Westerlage et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,826,195)**.

Consider **claims 1-4, 19, 20, and 22**, Janky et al. clearly show and disclose a vehicle location system (triggerable location-reporting apparatus) for use in an environment including: satellites 35A-D (source) outputting Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) System signals; a Vehicle Location Service Center (VLSC) 15 (source) outputting an interrogation (trigger) signal (IS) (page); a cellular base station connected through a network to a gateway; the cellular base station being configured to expect a Reverse Control Channel (RECC) signal including a Mobile Identification Number (MIN) and an Electronic Serial Number (ESN)

(column 7 line 6 - column 8 line 4), the vehicle location system (triggerable location-reporting apparatus) comprising:

a power supply 34, 34' coupled to a power supply connection (figure 5 and column 13 lines 4-16);

a location determination system (LDS) receiver/processor 31 (GPS receiver) responsive to the GPS signals for producing GPS data when enabled (abstract, figures 1, 2, 5, and 6, and column 11 lines 15-19);

an IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (cellular network transmitter) coupled to the LDS receiver/processor 31 (GPS receiver) for formatting and transmitting, when enabled, a RECC signal including the formatted GPS data to the gateway (abstract, figures 1, 2, 5, and 6, and column 5 lines 42-53);

an IS communications receiver 21 (trigger signal receiver) responsive to the IS (trigger signal) for producing an enable signal (abstract and figures 1, 2, 5, and 6);

a controller 25 (enable controller) coupled to the LDS receiver/processor 31 (GPS receiver), the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (cellular network transmitter), and the IS communications receiver 21 (trigger signal receiver) (figures 1, 2, 5, and 6);

the controller 25 (enable controller) being configured to wake-up (enable, switch on), by means of a first switchable power signal, the LDS receiver/processor 31 (GPS receiver) and, by means of a second switchable power signal, the IS communications transmitter or

responder means 27 (cellular network transmitter) when it receives an enable signal from the IS communications receiver 21 (trigger signal receiver); and

inherently, the controller 25 (enable controller) being configured to put back to sleep (disable, switch off) the LDS receiver/processor 31 (GPS receiver) and the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (cellular network transmitter) (abstract, figures 1, 2, 5, and 6, column 11 lines 26-40, column 12 lines 23-26, and claims 1-8).

However, Janky et al. do not specifically disclose that the RECC signal includes the formatted GPS data in the place normally occupied by the ESN and the MIN that will cause the cellular base station to send a Registration Notification Invoke signal including the formatted GPS data to the gateway.

Westerlage et al. clearly show and disclose a data messaging system and a data messaging unit 16, equipped with a cellular transceiver 38, that generates a data message (e.g., GPS data) in response to a reporting event (trigger signal). Said data message (e.g., GPS data) is transmitted by the cellular transceiver 38, in a Reverse Control Channel, by altering the Electronic Serial Number (ESN) and the Mobile Identification Number (MIN) of the cellular transceiver 38. A cellular base station receives the data message and, after recognizing the altered identifier, forwards the message to a platform (gateway) (abstract, figures 1 and 2, column 1 line 62 - column 2 line 30, column 6 lines 55-65, column 9 lines 4-17, and column 10 line 16 - column 12 line 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to slightly modify the teachings of Janky et al. with the teachings of Westerlage et al. in order to provide a triggerable location-reporting apparatus that takes advantage of existing communications protocols as well as existing cellular communications equipment at a reduced cost and complexity when communicating data messages in the place normally occupied by the ESN and the MIN, as recognized by Westerlage et al. (column 2 lines 6-13).

Consider **claims 5-7**, and **as applied to claim 4 above**, Westerlage et al. further show and disclose that the power supply could be a battery, a vehicle battery, or a solar cell (figure 2 and column 7 lines 30-40).

Consider **claims 8, 9, and 11**, and **as applied to claim 2 above**, Janky et al. further show and disclose that the location determination system (LDS) receiver/processor 31 (GPS receiver), the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (cellular network transmitter), and the IS communications receiver 21 (trigger signal receiver) are housed in a housing (figure 5) configured to be installed in a vehicle or in any object to be tracked (figures 1 and 2 and column 13 lines 4-16).

Consider **claim 10**, and **as applied to claim 8 above**, although the combined teachings of Janky et al. and Westerlage et al. do not specifically disclose that the housing comprises at least a portion of an article of clothing, the Examiner takes Official Notice that is well known in the art of location monitoring to have location monitoring devices in at least part of an article of clothing, therefore, using the claimed apparatus in such environment would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. Numerous references showing such feature have been cited by the Applicant as part of the information disclosure statements.

Consider **claim 14**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Janky et al. further disclose that the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (cellular network transmitter) comprises a cellular telephone (column 7 lines 2-5).

Consider **claim 16**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Janky et al. further disclose that the IS (trigger signal) comprises a page signal (column 5 lines 10-15).

Consider **claims 17 and 18**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Janky et al. further disclose that the source of IS (trigger signal) can be a vehicle trigger event sensor 36 (e.g., alarm, remote control, or the like) (column 12 line 43 - column 13 line 3).

Consider **claim 21**, and **as applied to claim 19 above**, Janky et al. further show and disclose receiving the location signal at an IS contact receiver 43 (e.g., gateway) and communicating the transmitted location to a VLSC 15 (service provider) (figures 1 and 2 and column 12 lines 16-42).

Consider **claim 24**, and **as applied to claim 19 above**, Janky et al. further disclose determining if the vehicle is moving and continuing to transmit the location of the vehicle while it is moving (column 12 lines 23-26).

Consider **claim 25**, and **as applied to claim 19 above**, Janky et al. further disclose storing the location of the vehicle (e.g., last known location) and transmitting the stored

location of the vehicle if the ability to determine location ceases (column 11 lines 60-65 and column 12 lines 26-33).

(11) New Ground(s) of Rejection

This Examiner's Answer does not contain New Ground(s) of Rejection.

(12) Response to Arguments

A response to the arguments concerning the art rejections of claims 26-33 follows.

In the present application, Appellant argues that:

a) "Janky does not anticipate claims 26-33 because Janky does not include a controller that expressly or inherently disables the telemetry transmitter after it transmits the location signal, as required by claim 26" (page 3 section VIII of the brief); and that

b) "[t]he rejection of claims 26-33 can be upheld only if it is inherent in Janky for the enable controller to disable the location-signal generating device and the telemetry transmitter after the telemetry transmitter transmits the location signal. This limitation is inherent in Janky only if the prior art in Janky necessarily includes the claimed limitations." (page 4 second paragraph of the brief).

In support of these arguments, Appellant cited, from *Continental Can Co., U.S.A. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 1268, 20USPQ2d 1746 (Fed. Cir. 1991), that "[t]o serve as an anticipation when the reference is silent about the asserted inherent characteristic, such gap in

the reference may be filled with recourse to extrinsic evidence. Such evidence must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill." (page 4 second paragraph of the brief), and that "[i]nherency ... may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing *may* result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient." (page 4 third paragraph of the brief).

The Examiner, as previously explained in the advisory action, respectfully disagrees with Appellant's arguments because inherency can also be established "[i]f ... the disclosure is sufficient to show that the natural result flowing from the operation as taught would result in the performance of the questioned function", see *Continental Can Co., U.S.A. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 1268, 20USPQ2d 1746 (Fed. Cir. 1991), which is exactly the case in the present application.

Janky et al. clearly disclose an embodiment in which the LDS receiver/processor (location-signal generating device) is kept in a "sleeper" mode to conserve power until the IS receiver receives and **responds to the specified IS** (abstract lines 18-20). Moreover, in the same embodiment, Janky et al. further disclose that LDS receiver/processor (location-signal generating device) is awakened by the controller (enable controller) only when a trigger event occurs (column 11 lines 31-40) and that the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) can contact the IS contact receiver **only once, as desired** (column 12 lines 24-26).

Therefore, it is clear from this embodiment (i.e., power saving mode) of Janky et al.

that the controller (enable controller), inherently, disables the LDS receiver/processor (location-signal generating device) and the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) after the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) transmits the location signal.

Additionally, Appellant's examples, on page 4 last paragraph - page 5 first paragraph of the brief, is clearly focusing in a variation of the above-mentioned embodiment which is not the one relying upon by the Examiner. As explained above, Janky et al. is clearly providing support for the inherent teaching (i.e., controller (enable controller) disabling the LDS receiver/processor (location-signal generating device) and the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) after the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) transmits the location signal) when disclosing that the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) can contact the IS contact receiver **only once, as desired**.

In response to the Examiner's arguments above, Appellant further argues that:

a) "Janky discloses that "the controller 25 causes the IS responder/transmitter means 27 and associated IS antenna 29 to contact a selected IS contact number at an IS contact receiver 43." (column 12, lines 16-18, emphasis added) Subsequently, "the IS responder/transmitter means 27 transmits the vehicle location information in a short burst of data contained in an IS response signal, in step 63." (column 12, lines 20-22, emphasis added) As can be seen, Janky uses "contact" to describe creating the communications link between the IS responder/transmitter means 27 and the IS contact receiver 43, and "transmit" to describe

transmitting the vehicle information" (page 5 second full paragraph of the brief), and that:

b) "In the pivotal language relied on by the examiner, "the IS responder/transmitter means 27 may contact the IS contact receiver 43 only once, as desired," column 12 lines 25, 26, Janky used the verb associated with setting up the communications link ("contact"), not the verb associated with transmitting the vehicle information ("transmit"). Thus, this language is referring to setting up a communications link only once, not transmitting the vehicle location information only once." (page 5 last paragraph - page 6 first paragraph of the brief).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Appellant's arguments because the meaning of the verb "contact" in the context relied upon by the Examiner (i.e., Janky et al., column 12 lines 23-26), and further explained in detail below, also encompass the transmission of the vehicle location information.

Janky et al. clearly teach, on column 12 lines 16-26, that "[i]n step 61, the controller 25 causes the IS responder/transmitter means 27 and associated IS antenna 29 to contact a selected IS contact number at an IS contact receiver 43, which be coincident with the VLSC 15 or may be separated from the VLSC. The IS responder/transmitter means 27 transmits the vehicle location information in a short burst of data contained in an IS response signal, in step 63. The vehicle present location information can be **updated continuously or intermittently**, or **the IS responder/transmitter means 27 may contact the IS contact receiver 43 only once, as desired" (EMPHASIS ADDED)**.

It is clear from the above-mentioned teaching (specifically lines 23-26) that Janky et al.

means that the vehicle present location information can be either:

a) **continuously transmitted** to the IS contact receiver 43;

b) **intermittently transmitted** to the IS contact receiver 43; or

c) **transmitted only once to the IS contact receiver 43, as desired (EMPHASIS ADDED)**.

Therefore, in the embodiment in which power conservation is desired in the LDS receiver/processor (location-signal generating device), the controller 25 (enable controller) has to disable the LDS receiver/processor (location-signal generating device) and the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) after the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter) transmits the location signal in order to conserve power and put back into the "sleeper" mode the LDS receiver/processor (location-signal generating device) and the IS responder/transmitter means 27 (telemetry transmitter).

Furthermore, the above-mentioned teaching clearly proves, as opposed to Appellant's understanding, that the use of the verb "contact" does not mean that the transmission of the vehicle location information is not occurring. In fact, the verb "contact" in that context clearly encompass the transmission of the vehicle location information.

In addition, Appellant further provides the same arguments, as described above, for claims 1-11, 14, 16-22, 24, 25, on pages 6 and 7 of the brief. However, as explained above by the Examiner, Janky et al. meet the claimed limitation of "an enable controller being configured to disable the GPS receiver and the cellular network transmitter".

Therefore, in view of the above reasons and having addressed each of Appellant's arguments, it is believed that the rejection should be sustained.

DANIEL HUNTER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

Lee Nguyen
Primary Examiner

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel S. Hunter
First Conferee

Lee Nguyen
Second Conferee

Rafael Perez-Gutierrez
R.P.G./rpg

RAFAEL PEREZ-GUTIERREZ
PATENT EXAMINER

February 21, 2002

Baker Botts L.L.P.
One Shell Plaza
910 Louisiana
Houston, Texas 77002-4995

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In re Application of:	§	
	§	Group Art Unit: 2683
Alvin C. Allen, Jr.	§	
	§	
Serial No.: 09/206,627	§	Examiner: R. Perez-Gutierrez
	§	
Filed: December 7, 1998	§	
	§	
For: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRIGGERABLE LOCATION REPORTING	§	Att'y Docket: 069131.0102
	§	
	§	

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231
Attention: Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences

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REPLY BRIEF

Under 37 C.F.R. 1.193 in response to the Examiner's Answer mailed February 26, 2002, Applicant makes the following remarks.

1. *Janky* Does Not Teach Disabling Its Telemetry Transmitter After Transmitting A Location Signal

One of the issues before the Board is whether *Janky* teaches disabling its telemetry transmitter after transmitting a location signal, as required by Claim 26. In Applicant's Brief, Applicant argued that *Janky* used the word "contact" to describe the creating communication link between the IS responder/transmitter means 27 and the IS contact receiver 43 and "transmit" to describe transmitting vehicle location information.

Under this interpretation, *Janky* teaches making contact between the IS responder/transmitter means 27 and an IS contact receiver 43 and then transmitting vehicle location data therebetween. *Janky* does not teach transmitting vehicle location information and then terminating the contact between the IS responder/transmitter means 27 and the IS contact receiver 43. Consequently, *Janky* does not teach disabling its telemetry transmitter after transmitting a location signal, as required by claim 26.

In the Examiner's Answer, the Examiner relied on the following sentence from *Janky*'s specification:

> "The vehicle present location information can be updated continuously or intermittently, or the IS responder/transmitter means 27 may contact the IS contact receiver 43 only once." Column 12, lines 23-27.

According to the Examiner, this sentence "means that the vehicle present location information can be either:

> a) continuously transmitted to the IS contact receiver 43;
> b) intermittently transmitted to the IS contact receiver 43; or
> c) transmitted only once to the IS contact receiver 43, as desired."
> Examiner's Answer at 13-14 (emphasis removed).

A better understanding of this sentence can be derived from a subsequent sentence in the same paragraph:

> "When the IS response signal is received, preferably with acknowledgement, at the IS contact receiver 43, the IS responder means 43 [sic 27] may discontinue sending vehicle present location information or may send such information continuously or intermittently." Column 12, lines 38-42

This statement implies that within a single contact, present location information will be transmitted until acknowledged and thereafter continuously, intermittently, or not at all, perhaps depending on the acknowledgement signal. There is, however, no teaching in *Janky* that the contact is terminated after transmitting the present location information signal. And, because the IS responder/transmitter means 27 must be enabled to maintain the contact, *Janky* does not teach disabling the IS responder/transmitter means 27 after transmitting the present location information. Consequently, *Janky* does not teach that its telemetry transmitter is disabled after transmitting the location information, as required by Claim 26. Therefore, Claim 26 is patentable over *Janky*.

2. **Even if *Janky* is Found to Teach Disabling its Telemetry Transmitter After Transmitting a Location Signal, it Does Not Expressly or Inherently Teach or Suggest that the Enable Controller Does the Disabling.**

Even if the Board rules that *Janky* teaches disabling its telemetry transmitter, *Janky* does not teach, explicitly or inherently, that the controller does the disabling. The Examiner implicitly admits *Janky* contains no explicit teaching by arguing that the teaching is inherent.

The Examiner and the Applicant disagree on the test for inherency, both quoting text from *Continental Can Co. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 20 USPQ2d 1746 (Fed. Cir. 1991), with the Applicant relying on the following language:

> [t]o serve as an anticipation when the reference is silent about the asserted inherent characteristic, such gap in the reference may be filled with recourse to extrinsic evidence. Such evidence must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. ... Inherency ... may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain fact *may* result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient."[1]

And the Examiner arguing that inherency can be established if:

> The disclosure is sufficient to show that the natural result flowing from the operation as taught would result in the performance of the question function.

The result should be the same under either formulation.

That is certainly true in this case. The controller in *Janky* does not necessarily disable the telemetry transmitter after the telemetry transmitter transmits the location information nor is this a "natural result flowing from the operation as taught."

While there is some indication in *Janky* that the controller enables the LDS signal receiver/processor 31, Column 11, lines 31-40, there is no teaching or suggestion that the LDS signal receiver/processor 31 and the IS responder/transmitter means 27 are disabled once they are enabled, as described above. Even if they are, however, there is no teaching or suggestion in *Janky* that the controller does the disabling.

It is just as likely, if not more likely, that the controller is not involved and that the LDS signal receiver/processor 51 and the IS responder/transmitter means 27: (1) disable themselves; (2) are disabled by another device in the system, not the enable controller; or (3) are manually

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[1] The Board recently relied on this same language in a non-precedential opinion in *Bronshtein v. Roser*, Patent Interference 104,727 (Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, January 2, 2002).

disabled. Thus, the requirement in Claim 26 that the controller disable the location-signal generating device and the telemetry transmitter after the telemetry transmitter transmits the location signal is not inherent in *Janky*.

This is even more clear in light of the fact that *Janky* indicates that the controller is optional, Column 12, lines 52-53 and 66-67, without describing a change in functionality with respect to enabling and disabling the LDS receiver/processor and the IS responder/transmitter means. Thus, even assuming *Janky* teaches disabling these components, it teaches away from having the controller do the disabling. Thus, *Janky* does not teach or suggest, explicitly or inherently, that the controller disables the location signal generating device and the telemetry transmitter after the telemetry transmitter transmits the location signal, as required by Claim 26. Consequently, Claim 26 is patentable over *Janky*.

Claims 27-33 depend from Claim 26 and are patentable for at least the same reasons.

The rejections of Claims 26-33 should be reversed.

3. Claims 1-11, 14, 16-22, 24 and 25 are Patentable for the Same Reasons.

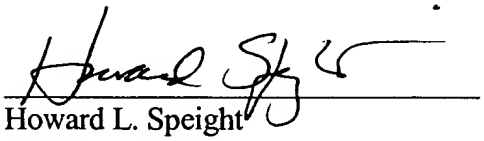
The examiner rejected claims 1-11, 14, 16-22, 24 and 25 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Janky* et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,777,580) in view of Westerlage et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,826,195). Claim 1 requires "an enable controller being configured to disable the GPS receiver and the cellular network transmitter." Claim 19 requires "disabling the GPS receiver and the cellular network transmitter."

In rejecting claims 1-4, 19, 20 and 22, the examiner made essentially the same inherency argument as with claim 26: that *Janky* inherently shows "the controller 25 (enable controller) being configured to put back to sleep (disable, switch off) the LDS receiver/processor 31 (GPS receiver) and the IS communications transmitter or responder means 27 (cellular network transmitter)."

As discussed above with respect to claim 26, *Janky* does not include this feature either expressly or inherently. The examiner implicitly admitted that Westerlage does not include this feature, which means that the examiner's proposed combination of *Janky* and Westerlage would not include this feature. Thus, claims 1-4, 19, 20 and 22 would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill at the time this application was filed over *Janky* in view of *Westerlage*. Thus, claims 1-4, 19, 20 and 22 are patentable over *Janky* in view of Westerlage.

Claims 3-11, 14, 16-18, 21 and 23-25 depend from one or more of claims 1-4, 19, 20 and 22, and are patentable for at least the same reasons. The rejection of claims 1-11, 14, 16-22, 24 and 25 should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



Howard L. Speight
Reg. No. 37,733
Baker Botts L.L.P.
910 Louisiana
Houston, Texas 77002
Telephone: (713) 229-2057
Facsimile: (713) 229-2757
ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT

Date: April 26, 2002

19. (twice amended) A method for reporting a location for an object in an environment including: a source of Global Positioning Satellite System (GPS) signals; a source of a page including a command; a cellular base station connected through a network to a gateway; the cellular base station being configured to expect a Reverse Control Channel signal including a Mobile Identification Number and an Electronic Serial Number, the method comprising:

receiving a page;

enabling, in response to the page, a GPS receiver responsive to the GPS signals to produce GPS data;

enabling, in response to the page, a cellular network transmitter to format and transmit a Reverse Control Channel signal including a formatted GPS data in the place normally occupied by the Electronic Serial Number and a Mobile Identification Number that will cause the cellular base station to send a Registration Notification Invoke signal including the formatted GPS data to the gateway; and

disabling the GPS receiver and the cellular network transmitter.

20. (amended) The method of claim 19

where enabling comprises applying power to a GPS receiver and a cellular network transmitter upon receipt of the page; and

where disabling comprises disconnecting power from the GPS receiver and the cellular network transmitter upon transmission of the location of the object.

21. The method of claim 19 further comprising

receiving the transmitted location at a gateway;

communicating the transmitted location to a service provider.

22. (amended) The method of claim 19 wherein transmitting comprises

transmitting the location of the object via the cellular network.

23. (cancelled) The method of claim 19 wherein transmitting comprises transmitting the location of the object via satellite telemetry.

24. The method of claim 19 further comprising
determining if the object is moving; and
continuing to transmit the location of the object while it is moving.

25. The method of claim 19 further comprising
storing the location of the object; and
transmitting the stored location of the object if the ability to determine location ceases.

26. (twice amended) A triggerable location-reporting apparatus comprising
a location-signal generating device configured to produce a location signal when enabled;
a telemetry transmitter coupled to the location-signal generating device configured to transmit the location signal when enabled; and
an enable controller configured to enable the location-signal generating device and the telemetry transmitter when it receives a trigger signal and to disable the location-signal generating device and the telemetry transmitter after the telemetry transmitter transmits the location signal.

27. The triggerable location-reporting apparatus of claim 26 wherein the location-signal generating device comprises
a GPS processor.

28. (amended) The triggerable location-reporting apparatus of claim 27 where the controller comprises

a page receiver which produces an enable signal when it receives a page.

29. (amended) The triggerable location-reporting apparatus of claim 28 wherein

the GPS processor generates the location signal in response to the enable signal.

30. The triggerable location-reporting apparatus of claim 28 wherein

power is not applied to the GPS processor until the apparatus receives a page.

31. The triggerable location-reporting apparatus of claim 26 wherein

power is not applied to the telemetry transmitter until the apparatus receives a page.

32. The triggerable location-reporting apparatus of claim 26 wherein

the telemetry transmitter comprises a cellular telemetry transmitter.

33. The triggerable location-reporting apparatus of claim 26 wherein

the telemetry transmitter comprises a satellite telemetry transmitter.